

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

POWELL'S THEATRE.
PUSTER AND HIS AVENGERS, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
at 8 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Madame at 2 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
TWO MEN OF SANDY BARK, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Madame at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SARDANAPALUS, at 8 P. M. Mr. Bage and Mrs. Agnes Booth.

WOODS' MUSEUM.
THE ICE WITCH, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE.
BURLESCUE, COMEDY, MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Madame at 2 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
at 8 P. M.

CHATEAU MABILLE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
KISSES, at 8 P. M. Miss Minnie Palmer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
VARIETY AND DRAMA, at 8 P. M. Madame at 2 P. M.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
DAVID GARIBOLDI, at 8 P. M. Madame at 2 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be slightly warmer, partly cloudy, with wind shifting to northerly and easterly.

During the summer months the HERALD will be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Speculation was moderately active on a much steadier market, with prices firmer at the close. Gold was in some demand and advanced to 109.3-4 from the opening price of 109.1-2. It closed at 109.5-8. Government bonds were strong and a little higher. Railroad bonds generally were lower. Money was in abundant supply at 1 1/2-2 1/2 per cent.

QUEEN ISABELLA is going back to France. The stability of her son's throne is weakened by her presence, and Spain cannot fail to rejoice at her departure.

THE MADRID GOVERNMENT is making a foolish blunder in suppressing all outward indications of the existence of Protestant societies in Spain. These are likely to do harm only in their suppression.

THE SIGNS OF REVIVING TRADE.—It will be seen from the reports which we print this morning that our merchants are hopeful for the future. Business has been depressed so long that these gleams of hope will give great comfort everywhere.

THE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR for the international rifle match continues with varying fortunes. The contest possesses an interest which no rifle match ever before possessed, and it will not abate until it is known which of the teams is to carry off the honors of the occasion.

BROOKLYN'S YELLOW FEVER CASE has been settled in the approved Brooklyn fashion. Everybody has been exonerated and everybody is gratified at the result. Hereafter it would be well for physicians to call yellow fever simply yellow fever, and then there will be no controversy over the meaning of the death certificate.

THE ELECTION RETURNS from Vermont are meagre, but as far as they have been received they indicate large republican gains. There is a heavy vote on both sides, but from present indications the preponderance of gain is largely with the republicans. This election is only important as showing the tendencies of the Presidential campaign.

COMMISSIONER FOWLER, of the Brooklyn Board of City Works, was suspended from office yesterday by Mayor Schroeder, it is said, for failing to complete the Hempstead storage reservoir. Municipal matters in Brooklyn are always so mysterious that it is not surprising the reasons for this action have not been disclosed, but it is likely that political considerations affect the affair on both sides.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S ADDRESS to the Conference of Charities at Saratoga yesterday was one of those philosophical efforts with which he sometimes surprises the community. It is amusing, perhaps, to hear a Presidential candidate treading upon the domains of biology in the very heat of the canvass; but Governor Tilden does well in forgetting for a time the requirements of the campaign by suggesting the enforcement of scientific methods in the treatment of pauperism, insanity and crime.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS renominated Governor Rice yesterday without much opposition. The Convention was harmonious and the proceedings possessed little interest apart from the speech of Mr. Boutwell, the Chairman. Mr. Boutwell's remarks are a clear indication of the prominence the republicans are giving to the southern question in this canvass. The old battle between the sections is being fought over again. The real point in Mr. Boutwell's speech, however, is the admission that the result of the Presidential election depends upon the vote of New York, and this confession makes the blunder of the Democratic Convention at Saratoga all the more heinous.

The Hard Times—Causes and Remedies.

Mr. David A. Wells, as President of the American Social Science Association, delivered last evening at Saratoga a notable address on the causes of the great prostration of industry and commerce all over the world and the remedies which a consideration of these causes suggests. Mr. Wells' studies as a statistician and economist enable him to present some extremely interesting facts; and as the subject is one which interests everybody, from the wealthiest capitalist to the humblest day laborer or sewing woman, we print elsewhere some parts of his address, and propose here to give a summary of his conclusions and our own.

Briefly, Mr. Wells tells us industry languishes and commerce is checked because the world is poor. It is poor because it has, since 1860, wasted enormously in many ways; mainly in the extraordinary destruction of materials which are wealth by our war, the Austro-Prussian and the Franco-German wars; by the constantly increasing costliness of the armaments maintained in Europe; by the large and growing percentage of able-bodied men diverted, even in years of peace, in European countries from productive pursuits to soldiery, which only consumes and wastes. He demonstrates that, do what we will, mankind do not, as a whole, get much beyond hand to mouth living. According to the researches of the ablest statisticians even England, the richest country in modern times, has not accumulated a surplus greater than the equivalent of about five years' subsistence. Our own workmen are the most ingenious in the world; we stand far ahead of other nations in the use of labor-saving tools and machinery; our soil is more productive than that of any of our sister nations; yet we do not, there is reason to believe, get more than five years' "ahead of the world" as a people, with all our industry and production. It has taken us two hundred and fifty years, Mr. Wells remarks, to accumulate for ourselves as a nation subsistence, or the means of it, in advance, to the amount of about six hundred dollars per head of our people. That is to say, even the richest nation in the world would starve if it should absolutely cease to labor for five or at most six years, and live upon the surplus it had accumulated in previous centuries; and the great armies, the costly armaments and the destructive wars of the period since 1860, it is easy to see, have made the world actually poorer, have narrowed the resources of the principal Christian nations and brought the wolf nearer the national doors.

Now, in modern times what seriously affects one nation affects all in various degrees. If Germany is poor, if France practices a more rigid economy, if England is embarrassed or Austria crippled, we, far off as we are, must feel the effect of their retrenchments. They buy less of what we produce or they pay less for what they buy. Now, it has been ascertained that in Massachusetts, one of the richest States of the Union, the possible annual average saving of the factory population in common times is only a trifle over twenty dollars per head. There is no great margin here for loss of any kind. But, besides wars and standing armies and costly navies, there are losses by fire, as those at Boston and Chicago; there are losses of income and realized surplus by worthless investments, as in railroads which pay no interest on their bonds, and which thus deprive a multitude of bondholders of their receipts and lessen their expenditures. All these causes contribute to make us and the world in general poorer and cause hard times.

It seems to us, however, that Mr. Wells has given somewhat undue importance to these causes of impoverishment—at least as regards this country—and that he might have given greater importance to another cause of the hard times—namely, the wasteful and unskillful manner in which the business of government has been conducted among us since 1860, by which our city and State debts and taxes have been enormously increased and many important industries have been crippled. Our own waste in the war was very great; but serious as was the withdrawal of productive laborers to the field and to the employments connected with the war, those who remained at home contrived by the help of new labor-saving machines to maintain production near its old level, and when the armies were disbanded the soldiers of both sides began work with the improved machinery, and the productive power of the country was immensely increased. Thus we could have very rapidly made good the losses of the war but for causes which arose mainly, if not entirely, out of the lack of skill which we have tolerated in the different branches of the government. This has caused in the first place great wastefulness. Mr. Wells reports that in 1875 the aggregate State debts had run up to three hundred and twenty-eight millions, on half of which no interest was paid; that the aggregate indebtedness of cities had run up to eight hundred millions, and yet our cities are as a rule uncomfortable, unsafe and dark places of residence. He remarks that this waste seems to go on, as the New York city debt, which stood in 1871 at eighty-two millions, had risen in July 1876 to one hundred and sixteen millions.

But what is of much greater importance, lack of skill in the government has caused the gravest derangements of all our industries by failing to adapt the laws affecting industry to the new order of things. For instance, the government has blunderingly imposed upon the people a currency not only depreciated, but of constantly changing value, and thus embarrassed all our dealings, both home and with foreign countries. Mr. Wells remarks that "the cowardly refusal of both the recent National Conventions to deal with this question will cost the country at the very least one thousand millions," and we believe this is not an exaggeration. But that is twenty-five dollars a head for every man, woman and child in the land, or more than the average annual savings of a laboring man. Again, the government has by its laws restricting commercial exchanges disabled us still further from selling our surplus manufactures in foreign markets, where alone they can be sold. How great is the share which this economic blunder has had in producing and maintaining the general prostration and

derangement of industry in the United States is shown by the help of some very interesting figures given by Mr. Wells. The tendency of all our laws affecting industry, since 1860, has been to draw population from agriculture to manufactures. We believe Mr. Wells is the first to point out how great has been this change. He shows that if we apply the rates of increase in our chief agricultural products between 1850 and 1860, to the period between 1860 and 1870, and then compare the result with the actual product by census, we shall find that we produce actually less corn by twenty-six per cent, less tobacco by twenty-seven per cent, less pork by thirty-two per cent, less butter by twenty-nine per cent, less cotton by seventy-four per cent, according to Mr. Wells, than we should have produced had we gone on at the previous rate of increase. During 1850-1860 improved land increased forty-four per cent; in 1860-1870 only sixteen per cent, and we had in 1870 actually nine hundred thousand fewer head of cattle, eight millions fewer swine and nine hundred thousand fewer working oxen than in 1860, with a falling off also in the number of horses and mules. That is to say, a large part of our agricultural population had been drawn off by the force and tendency of laws to other employments, to manufactures largely.

The result is shown in the increase of manufactured products—fifty-two per cent in the period of 1860-1870—with an increase of population of only twenty-three per cent. Not only did more people go to manufacturing, but their capacity to produce in this direction was largely increased by new and ingenious labor-saving machinery. Thus in 1860 nine thousand persons in Cincinnati engaged in manufacturing produced an average value of one thousand five hundred dollars per head, but double the number in 1870, with the help of better machinery, produced a value of two thousand three hundred dollars per head. Three men can now produce as many shaves as six in 1860. In dressing yarn one man and a boy now do the work which eight men did in 1860. Similar results have been obtained in a great many branches of manufacture. Unskillful legislation, the result of ignorance and carelessness in our rulers, has first impelled more men to manufacturing industries; our native inventive skill has at the same time greatly increased the productive power of these hands, and then our laws have disabled us from selling the largely increased surplus product abroad, where alone, of course, a surplus can be sold.

We should say, therefore, that this country, differently from others, suffers now mainly from a plethora of products; that we are too rich, rather than poor; and that if we could have a sound currency and sufficiently liberal revenue laws, and thus revive our foreign trade, and sell our surplus products, our taxes, our war losses and our losses from fires and bad investments would not seriously trouble us.

The Hell Gate Disaster.

We had hoped that this great undertaking, which has been prosecuted with so much energy and skill, would be brought to a successful completion without any of those terrible sacrifices of human life which not infrequently attend the carrying out of such stupendous works. The great reef at Hell Gate, which forms such a dangerous obstruction to the navigation of the East River, has been successfully chambered after the expenditure of extraordinary labor and at large expense. Everything about the work indicated that the reef would be completely destroyed in a few days and form no more a barrier to commerce. But unfortunately this bright prospect has been clouded by an accident which has unhappily resulted in the loss of several lives. Pending an investigation into the cause of the catastrophe we call this dreadful occurrence an accident, but we do so in a spirit of bare justice to all the responsible parties, and not from any conviction that an accident in the strict sense of the word has occurred. There are too many reasons to believe that it was the result of a gross disregard of the caution which should never be relaxed when such a dangerous explosive as nitro-glycerine is in use. From the particulars gleaned by our reporter in the course of his inquiries yesterday we are forced to believe that many instances of criminal carelessness have occurred in the conveyance of nitro-glycerine from the magazine to the Hell Gate works, which but for the interposition of a merciful Providence might have caused a fearful loss of life. When such reckless indifference to probable consequences has been displayed by those engaged in the handling and conveyance of a deadly explosive can we be surprised that it should recoil on themselves in a terrible manner? The unfortunate victims of the disaster that are dead are past all reach of censure. Their scarcely less miserable fellow sufferers who have survived are evidently not to blame, and even if they are the penalty they have paid cancels the debt they owed to justice. It is to those in authority, who have not suffered from the explosion, and who are legally responsible for the acts of their subordinates, that we turn for an explanation as to its cause. All selfish considerations of fear and a desire to conceal the identity of the culpable should be set aside in the evidence which the Coroner is about to receive. We must know the manner in which this deadly compound has been conveyed from the magazine; whether it was commonly brought to Astoria on the frequently crowded Harlem boats; if it was not the custom to send quantities of nitro-glycerine from point to point through the streets of New York in a common cart; if the boat in which it was sometimes sent up the East River was not often tied up while loaded to a dock in the lower part of the city, subject to shocks and "concussions" caused by the waves from passing steamers; what experiments were in progress at the time of the explosion; were the men engaged in handling the nitro-glycerine experts at that work and aware of the nature of the composition and of the facility with which it could be exploded by a slight concussion. All these questions must be answered before the public will be satisfied. We want candor on the part of the witnesses and intelligence and zeal on that of the Coroner and his jury. With both these elements secured we can

get at the facts that surround and explain this terrible affair. If the investigation can in any degree impress the necessity of caution on those who use nitro-glycerine, while we must regret the loss and deaths at Hell Gate we will feel that the possibility of such an occurrence in the future will be decreased.

The War in Servia.

There is one point tolerably clear in the many brought into notice by the war, and this one is that the Servian authorities are, of all known authorities, the most persistent and pertinacious in the denial of every unpleasant fact. Indeed, if the Servian soldiery could hold their fortified ground with half the tenacity with which the government sticks to the falsehoods it puts forth as war news Abdul Kerim would never get to Belgrade. Despite all the stout denials of defeat, however, and the shamelessly false declarations of the government as to the course of events at the seat of war, it is certainly known that the Servian defence of its own frontier has been as ineffective as was the Servian war of invasion, and that the combined forces of the two field marshals, Ali Sahib Pacha and Ahmed Eyoub Pacha, are now in a position from which their cavalry can reach Belgrade in two days or less if pushed, and from which their infantry can reach the neighborhood of the same capital in a week of easy marches. This is a terrible plight for Servia, and the more terrible because there seems to be no likelihood that the Servian army is in a condition to oppose the Turkish advance. If the Servian commander had so little intelligence, and his army so little cohesion that they could not dispute a passage where, though outnumbered, they had more than equivalent advantages in position and in the support of lines deemed impregnable, how shall the same dull-witted commander and the same army, cut up and shaken by its latest defeat, hope to oppose the march of the victors without such support as they had at Alexinatz. They seem unlikely indeed to do more than run before the invader as a loose rabble and announce his arrival at Belgrade. It seems to be assumed in Belgrade that the presence of Tchernayeff and his army at Deligrad is of some consequence to the Turks, but we do not believe they will waste any thought on that point. They will turn their faces toward Paratjin, and when the Servian commander discovers whether they are marching he will be found on the run out of Deligrad; and he may make this discovery a couple of days too late. Only a great blunder on the part of the Moslems can now hurt their campaign, and it is not even certain that they may not blunder with impunity in the presence of such an enemy.

Thus ends in collapse a war which, when the Servians began it, it was believed throughout Europe that they could carry to a conclusion glorious for their arms. All anticipations formed in regard to the probable result of the struggle have been disappointed, and this simply because England assumed an attitude that it was not believed in any court in Europe she would assume, and which, indeed, she would not have assumed if her conduct had not been guided by a spirit of haphazard temerity which imagined brilliant consequences and refused to recognize solid reasons. By the conduct of England and by some yet unexplained hitch in the relations of Germany to Russia the two Powers were left to fight out their quarrel, and a good army well commanded has constantly whipped a poor one not commanded at all. England's warning to the Turks, that she will abandon them to their enemies if they are obstinate on the subject of peace, may have a salutary influence if they can be induced to believe that it is not given with a view to diplomatic effect in other countries.

The next step must be an armistice or a general European war. Russia is too far committed to Servian support to allow Belgrade to fall into the hands of the Turks. England, on the other hand, is too thoroughly the friend of Turkey by traditional policy, rather than her own real interests, to allow the Sultan to be overcome by the Czar. Fortunately neither of them have any object in going to war with each other at this time, and together they are able to command and preserve the peace of Europe. Turkey cannot fail to listen to English and Servian Russian counsels. These Powers can compel an armistice and establish a peace, and all the signs are that they will do so. If Russia had been really anxious for war Servia would not to-day be in the plight in which she is. However friendly the English Ministry may be toward the Turks, the Bulgarian atrocities and the natural sympathies of Englishmen with the Slavic Christians have created a sentiment which must overcome any State policy. The press and the people both favor moderate counsels, and the support of Turkey, except in the most moderate demands, will be anything else than agreeable. These reasons make us think that an armistice is probable and that peace will follow.

A Sleepy Campaign.

Everybody is complaining of the apathy of the politicians and the general dullness of the campaign. In Indiana and Ohio, we are told, the Republican National Committee is scarcely turning its hand over to secure a party victory that would settle the Presidential contest in advance. The democrats are accused of supineness in this State, whose electoral vote is admittedly necessary to that side, at least if the democracy is to succeed in the nation. Their State ticket is wandering about, an unnatural object, without a head and with an ill-balanced and weak body, although we are within two months of the Presidential election. There are no log cabin and hard cider meetings, no Wide Awake or Little Giant processions—nothing, in fact, to indicate that two great parties are engaged in a struggle for the enormous patronage and tempting pickings of the national government for the next four years. Probably the principal cause of this apparent indifference is the lack of magnetism in the candidates. Very few people know anything about Hayes, and very few people say anything about Tilden. Neither candidate is what is called a popular man. The republicans might have warmed toward Blaine, and the democrats toward Seymour or Bayard. As it is the parties vote for figurheads, put up to represent

their organizations, and not for admired leaders whose names fire the hearts of their followers. And the reason for the heaviness of the campaign may be found in the fact that politicians have learned the value of concentrating their efforts on practical work at the polls, and are disinclined to waste them on blue fire displays. Money that used to be expended on torchlights and fireworks is now shrewdly put where it will do the most good. When we hear that Tilden is willing to spend a fortune in organization, and that the republican millionnaires, Morgan and Rogers, are prepared to carry the State at any cost, we may calculate that, however liberal the aspirants for office may be, they will none of them cast their money recklessly into the streets. The work done by the candidates and the committees does not, nowadays, show itself, as Zach Chandler says, until after the ballots are counted.

The Weather—An Approaching Storm.

Yesterday the area of high pressure now central over the lakes advanced a short distance to the eastward, and, as a consequence, we experienced clear, cool weather, with partial cloudiness at intervals during the day and brisk winds from the northwest. It was noticeable that the light clouds became speedily absorbed by the dense dry atmosphere, and toward evening, when the temperature fell, they disappeared altogether. Southwest of and closely following the area of high pressure is a decided depression, which is central in the Lower Missouri Valley, and in which the barometer has fallen below 29.60 inches. The curvatures of the isobars of this area show that its line of advance will be southward of the lake region, and that it will reach the Alleghany Mountains near Pittsburgh and so bring us a storm of considerable severity. Its arrival at New York may be looked for by Thursday or Friday next, but many causes combine to render its progress eastward somewhat uncertain. The wind will shift from northwest to north and northeast in the meantime and finally to the eastward, with a rising temperature, as the storm draws near us.

Rains have occurred at all points in front of the low area from Fort Sully in Dakota to St. Louis, Mo., and extending eastward as far as Grand Haven, Mich. Brisk easterly winds have also prevailed along this front, especially in its northern portion. In the Gulf of Mexico the indications of a disturbance continue to present themselves, and we may regard the existence of a storm centre moving westward through the Caribbean Sea as certain. In the extreme northeast the area of low barometer still remains on the Nova Scotia coast, but will soon move into the ocean before the pressure of the high barometric area that follows it. The weather in New York to-day will be slightly warmer, with slightly increasing cloudiness and northwesterly to northerly winds.

Justice for the Innocents.

We are promised from Washington a speedy and full disclosure of a wicked conspiracy on the part of Secretary Bristow and his friends against the reputation of President Grant and his administration, the enormity of which will, it is thought, excite the astonishment and indignation of the country. The revelations, we are assured, will be substantiated by the voluntary statement of one of the principal officials in charge of the secret service arm of the government, leaving no room to doubt their truthfulness. We must admit a lack of confidence in the testimony of these secret service gentlemen, who have evinced a surprising facility during the late investigations in giving evidence to suit the side to which their interests have for the moment attached them. Nevertheless if this "insidious and astonishing" conspiracy actually existed it is proper that it should be exposed, and the exposure cannot be too promptly made. It may not be gratifying to the self-esteem of the republicans who attached themselves so warmly to the cause of Mr. Bristow to learn that they were imposed upon by a pretended reformer, whose alleged exposures of frauds were only the fruits of a wicked conspiracy. But it must be remembered that some men who were prosecuted under Mr. Bristow's administration are undergoing the pains and indignities of imprisonment for their share in defrauding the revenue, and that others who held honorable positions about the President's household are in disgrace in consequence of their supposed complicity in such offences. Of course McDonald, Joyce, Avery and the rest were tried in a court of justice and convicted on what we must suppose was sufficient evidence. At the same time this conspiracy may have extended far enough to procure suborned testimony, or to conceal explanatory and extenuating facts, for conspirators are very unscrupulous, and justice to all who have been prosecuted or persecuted through Mr. Bristow's instrumentality demands that the facts should be made public without any delay.

THE GENEVA CROSS.—The report that a member of the Red Cross Society had been killed by the Turkish soldiers and the arm on which he wore his badge cut off will scarcely surprise those who remember that the Turks have no reason to regard this emblem with peculiar favor. Between the armies of civilized nations these Red Cross men have gone with impunity, indifferent in the discharge of their ambulance duty whether they fell into the hands of one side or the other, from a confidence that their emblem and their function commanded them alike to the good will of every side. But all that implied the Christianity of the armies. Now they fall into the hands of a foe who sees in the cross not a sign of good will and charitable duty, but the chosen emblem of all that he is taught to hate. It might be well for members of the society to put on their arms a small copy of the British standard as the only thing in the world the Turks are likely to respect.

A MARKED FALLING OFF in the number of immigrants arriving at this port is apparent. In the first six months of 1876 the number reached 56,414, while for the corresponding months of this year it has been only 44,039. Local causes have to some extent effected this result, but the business depression everywhere has also had an important influence.

The Democratic Situation in New York.

The democratic party of the State is not yet out of its scrape; it has only gained a breathing spell. It has, indeed, escaped the absolute and irretrievable ruin which would have befallen it had it persisted in its mad purpose of running Seymour in the interest of Dorchester and superadding a new trick of its own to the fraud perpetrated at Saratoga. To have condoned that stupid fraud, to have indorsed it and made it its own by adoption, to have given it a deeper color of impudence by becoming an accomplice after exposure, and utilizing it as a decoy to get a man elected Governor who was not even nominated for the office, would have been a swindle so idiotic and shameless as to affront and disgust the whole body of decent citizens. The sure and swift destruction which would have followed has been averted; but since the experience of the last week nobody can tell what new fraud or folly the same leaders may commit. The party will not feel easy until the Convention shall have again met and adjourned. If the Convention, when it reassembles, is left to follow its own divergent impulses, it will flounder like a drove of cattle in a morass, sinking deeper by its struggles to get out. It is not an able Convention, but an exceedingly weak one. It needs external guidance and control, and if that task is undertaken by the same leaders who blundered so egregiously before the party may get into a worse muddle than that from which it has just been extricated. In the week which is to intervene there is plenty of time for coaching, but there is also plenty of time for intrigue. It may happen that the delegates may be "seen" by the wrong persons, or by too many persons, and split into three or four new cliques pledged to as many different candidates. If the kitchen cabinet assumes to coach the delegates will the old party leaders submit? Without a fixed up plan and a slated candidate the Convention will be a scene of tumultuous imbecility and may break up in a row; but who will take charge of it and organize it into obedience and unity? If everybody should make way for the Albany machine, whatever favorite is thrown into the hopper will come out a candidate, as grain and gravel may alike be ground into meal. We imagine that the machine will not be seriously opposed, as it seems the only source of unity. There really seems nothing to be done now but to let Governor Tilden have his own way, and for the reassembled Convention to submit to be a mere registering body, unless the party is willing to incur the danger of a formidable wrangle and explosion. If it was not a Tilden Convention before it will be a Tilden Convention now. It will bow to Mr. Tilden's will, nominate Mr. Tilden's candidate, accept Mr. Tilden's plans and put upon him the whole responsibility of defeat, if defeat is to come. The prospect is not so brilliant or flattering that any candidate should covet the nomination, and as "too many cooks spoil the broth" the party will probably swallow whatever the kitchen cabinet prepares for it.

If the Convention avoids a quarrel, washes no dirty linen, quietly accepts the machine candidate, whoever he may be, and adjourns within half an hour after it is called to order, the late damaging fiasco may not prove quite fatal. It is lucky for Mr. Tilden that it can do little injury outside of the State. Next to New York the pivot of the Presidential canvass is Indiana, and the New York fiasco can have no effect in Indiana, because in that State the republicans had to change their candidate for Governor. It is fortunate for Mr. Tilden that Indiana happens to be the State where a like thing occurred on the republican side, for if the democrats should lose Indiana in October they will have but little chance of carrying New York or saving anything from the general wreck.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wild ducks in Massachusetts.
Minnehaha is visited by fishermen.
Hoboken's latest girl is six feet two.
Cenking called Shepherd a great man.
The Farwells, of Chicago, are at Denver, Col.
General Butler, as a speech maker, is a failure this year.

Rear Admiral Parrott, of the United States navy, is in Toronto.

"Originality," says Professor Harris, "is the treason of philosophy."

Secretary Hamilton arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Americans consume ten times as much champagne as the French.

The English bathing dress for ladies is very light and reaches the knee.

Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is at the New York Hotel.

Count L. Nodoff and Count E. Sforza, of Austria, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

French Canadians are the most ignorant people who immigrate to New England.

The crab with forty-seven legs and arms in the aquarium has been named Tailgate.

Laura S. Webb, author of "Custer's Immortality," is at the West End, Long Branch.

George Eliot shows that singing and acting are the results of transmitted experience.

"In France," said Voltaire, "the sun repairs the mischief done by the babblers."

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens will deliver an address at Thomson, Ga., on the 6th of September.

Springfield farmers plunge milk cans into hot water, so that the milk tastes warm and new.

Bumpy Dumpty Fox has not been at Long Branch, but reaches Brooklyn, from the asylum, to-day.

The Southern Home, General D. H. Hill's paper, says that negro preachers are, as a rule, liars.

When anybody tells Murat Halstead that he once wrote poetry he blushes like a Fulton Market lobster.

The Missouri fruit crop is not good and the water-melons are as full of pits as St. Louis newspapers are of stolen jokes.

If a small pearl is cut in two it presents a series of layers like an onion, and in the centre is often a foreign substance.

United States Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, was serenaded at Glens Falls last night by his old friends and neighbors.

Count de Rochechouart, Count d'Imcourt and Captain Lemon of Paris, arrived in the city yesterday and are at the Brevoort House.

A Rutland (Vt.) man has just had a piece of window glass two inches square taken from his leg. It pained him so that he had it rasped.

Unprincipled fellows infest passenger trains on the roads leading into New York and try to flirt with unsophisticated girls who come to town shopping.

The London Times catches the skeletons of two men, carbonized, have been discovered at Pompeii. Yet the Jersey hills are full of fire charred men.

Bake your under and side crusts, without filling. Separately boil small oysters, rolled cracker, a little milk, a trifle of onion and the oyster juice until they gain the consistency of thin starch. Pour the jelly into the crust, with a plenty of the raw, salt oysters, put on your baked top crust and bake quickly on a hot fire. Eat with oyster and milk sauce.